

the size of the snail, the radula would be a more reliable tool in classification when used with snails of known dimensions. (2) It is suggested that in the youngest snails the radula is probably formed by a few rows of marginal-like teeth produced by relatively few odontoblasts. With increase in age, the odontoblastic cushion grows laterad producing an increasing number of longitudinal rows of teeth. Each portion of the odontoblastic cushion which produces each longitudinal row of teeth progressively differentiates to produce successively the series of types of teeth found across a transverse row in the adult snail radulae. (3) Finally, there is indicated a remarkable turnover of teeth, a rate of production and discard far exceeding earlier estimates.

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NEW SPECIES OF CERION, NENIA AND DRYMAEUS

By MAXWELL SMITH

CERION DEANI, new species. Plate 7, figure 7.

Shell small, subcylindric-ovate, translucent, rimate perforate, ground color cream-white, surface shining, ornamented with longitudinal chestnut colored flames which are about equal in area to the light ground. Longitudinal growth lines numerous, rather fine, slightly oblique. Spire somewhat swollen as com-

pared with body-whorl, post-nuclear whorls $6\frac{1}{2}$, nuclear whorls 2, the latter flesh color, the former slightly convex. Suture moderately impressed, occasionally slightly puckered. Parietal lamella strong, deeply placed, light in color, axial lamella indistinct when present. Peristome of the cream ground color, the terminals somewhat distant from one another, no change of color pattern visible upon the parietal wall. Exterior chestnut colored pattern visible within the aperture.

The holotype, together with a good series, were received from Paul Dean Ford, of Nassau, Bahamas. They were collected at "The Current," south tip of Abaco, Bahamas. The holotype, in the collection of the author, measures: Length 16 mm.; diameter 6 mm.

Cerion deani is closely allied to *C. marmoratum* (Pfeiffer) from Fortune Island where it was collected by John B. Henderson Jr. and Charles T. Simpson. The new species is first of all much smaller, the post nuclear whorls fewer in number, the aperture not so elongate and much more obliquely extended. Furthermore in *C. marmoratum* there is a tendency toward a continuous peristome by the presence of a sharp edge of enamel connecting the terminals of the lip. In *C. deani* this character is practically absent.

CERION PAULI, new species. Plate 7, figure 8.

Shell of moderate size, extremely narrow, solid, rimate perforate, ground color whitish or cream, surface with a silk-like lustre, ornamented with chestnut colored longitudinal flames which cover less than one-half the surface. Sculpture consisting of slightly oblique longitudinal growth riblets of varying size, a few of which suggest slight varices, becoming more oblique upon the body whorl. Spire somewhat swollen near center, post nuclear whorls 10, slightly convex, each whorl keeled anteriorly adjacent to the suture and forming an "overhang." Suture deep, beyond the first five whorls slightly descending, especially toward maturity. Nuclear whorls 3, the second the largest, cream color with a pearl-like sheen. Parietal lamina strong, slight indications of lamina upon axial wall. Aperture angulate above, obliquely extended, exterior of extension adjacent to the axis characterized by several previous lip formations which stand out prominently. Peristome continuous, outer edge somewhat

pointed adjacent to suture, with in certain individuals a previous labrum outside and which at its termination is bifurcate.

The holotype, together with other specimens were collected on Stewart Manor Hill, Exuma (main island), Bahamas. The holotype, in the collection of the author, measures: Length 23 mm.; diameter 4.5 mm.

Cerion pauli is the most slender Cerion so far discovered. No other species seems to approximate it. A study of the anatomy may reveal that it should be placed in a new genus or subgenus. A few examples of this species lack the chestnut colored flame-like markings, being of a uniform light color.

The two new Cerions are named in honor of Paul Dean Ford the well known malacologist of Nassau, Bahamas, President of The Bahamas Conchological Society, who supplied the specimens.

NENIA JUNINENSIS, new species. Plate 7, figure 9.

Shell fairly solid, fusiform, sinistral. Early whorls brownish-flesh color, later covered with a thin brownish cuticle which exhibits a faint sheen. Sculpture consisting of numerous longitudinal wavy interrupted riblets which have the tendency to become more plentiful and crowded anteriorly at the suture. Spire broadest in the middle, whorls $7\frac{1}{2}$, slightly convex. Nucleus whitish and tilted slightly to one side. Suture moderately impressed.

The superior lamella is high, shaped like the bow of a boat when viewed from outside, continuous with the spiral lamella, which in turn is strongly developed. The lunella is deeply curved, the visible portion trowel shaped. The aperture is well extended from the body whorl, peristome continuous and well spread out adjacent to and below the lamella. Interior of sperture and the peristome ivory-white.

Three examples, including the holotype, are in the collection of the author. The holotype measures: Length 30 mm., breadth 7 mm. Collected at an elevation of 1100 meters in the Department of Junin, Province of Jaugo, Peru.

DRYMAEUS INCA, new species. Plate 7, figure 10.

Shell of moderate size, perforate rimate, rather thin, ground color yellowish-white, shining, ornamented with streaks or masses

of grayish-brown with occasional narrow lighter interspaces. Growth lines the dominant sculpture, chiefly on the body whorl, crossed by more or less distinct fine, incised spiral striation. Spire conic, apex flattened. Whorls $5\frac{1}{4}$, slightly convex, body whorl very large. Suture indistinct, its terminal slightly ascending behind the lip. Aperture large, well exceeding half the total length of the shell, showing the external pattern inside. Peristome broadly expanded throughout. Columella almost straight with axis. Base flattened below the carina.

The holotype and several examples are in the collection of the author. The holotype measures: Length 30 mm., diameter 18 mm. Collected at an elevation of 1100 meters in the Department of Junin, Province of Jaugo, Peru.

Drymaeus inca is allied to *Drymaeus expansus* (Pfeiffer). The spire of the new shell is much shorter than that of *D. expansus*, the posterior termination of the peristome being much more removed from the suture than in the latter species. Further the color pattern and the shape of the aperture are distinguishing characters.

NOTES ON THE NAMES POTERIA, PTYCHOCOCHLIS, AND APEROSTOMA

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Dr. H. Burrington Baker, in a recent number of *The Nautilus* (vol. 56, no. 4, April, 1943, pp. 135-137), has questioned the use of *Ptychocochlis* Simpson as a valid group name in the Cyclophoridae, claiming it is a synonym of *Poteria* Gray, 1850. He has also dissented from the concept of *Aperostoma* as recently used by Bartsch, U. S. National Museum Bulletin 181, 1942, p. 124. That our silence may not be regarded as assent, we are stating our position as clearly and briefly as possible.

Ptychocochlis was proposed by Simpson (Proc. U. S. Nat. Museum, vol. 17, 1894, p. 431 (1895) as a substitute for "*Platy-*